

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY, MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MAT DAVIS WINS.

NEGROES HOLD ATHENS IN THEIR GRASP.

PRIVATE LETTERS AT THEIR MERCY

With the Warning of Pledger's Son Before Them, to Make Them Hesitate Before Using an Inefficient Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—[Special.] Mat Davis's nomination as postmaster at Athens went to the senate today, as it was predicted in these dispatches.

The news was at once telegraphed to Athens, and a reply was received that an indignation meeting would be held and the merchants would boycott Wanamaker's stores, including Hood, Bonbright & Co., and would request the merchants of the entire south to do likewise. By the appointment, however, Wanamaker says, "On with the boycott," for he had been threatened with it before. Mr. Carlton is indignant both with Buck and Wanamaker. In speaking of Wanamaker's part in it tonight he said:

"The appointment of Mat Davis is a most shameful and intended outrage upon the people of the south, and in view of the fact that Mr. Wanamaker had been told by Senator Colquitt, myself and others that our anxiety to have a white republican appointed to this office was in no wise intended as an antagonism to Davis himself, but in behalf of the educational interest of both white and blacks, as Athens was an educational center, that his appointment evidenced an absolute, unwarranted and not to be forgiven disregard for the education of both whites and blacks. I understand that Wanamaker gives for his excuse for having finally appointed Davis, the threatened boycott to his business houses on the part of southern merchants. Inasmuch as the evidence goes abundantly to show that Wanamaker and the administration had made up their mind to appoint Davis long before this boycott was threatened, such an excuse for the appointment of this negro will hardly be received by an intelligent public, and is altogether unbecoming one in such a high official position. However, I will add that though the people of Athens do regret this appointment, for reasons given, et they regard Wanamaker, and not Davis, as the mischievous maker, and will treat the newly-made postmaster with kindness and consideration. While Mr. Wanamaker may chafe under the treatment accorded to his mercantile interests on the part of the merchants of the south, yet the people of Athens have greater cause for complaint by reason of the 'boycott' which he has actually perpetrated upon the educational interests of both the white and colored people of Athens. I would ask in all candor, what will the people at large, both north and south, think of Mr. Wanamaker and his purposes when he had an opportunity of appointing a decent and intelligent white republican from a number of such applicants, and preferred to appoint a negro, whom he admitted to be ignorant, illiterate and to that extent incompetent for the duties of so important an office."

THESE ARE ALL NEGROES.

The office pays nearly \$3,000.

All the postal clerks on the roads entering at Athens, and especially Mr. Wanamaker, knows that the appointment of Davis as postmaster would put the entire mail service of Athens in the hand of negroes, and that, too, in the face of the fact that but a short time since, Pledger, one of the postal clerks, had been arrested and jailed for continued and persistent robbery of the mails. This is a wretched outlook, both for the government and the good people of Athens in the service of the United States mail.

Mat Davis was Buck's candidate. A. E. Boush was recommended by General Longstreet, ex-Governor Bullock and other Georgia republicans. At the time they recommended Boush they protested against the appointment of a negro on the same grounds as Mr. Carlton, but Mr. Wanamaker would only listen to Boss Buck, for he knows Harrison has an eye on the next nomination, and Davis's appointment, like Dudley's at Americus, was necessary to secure a solid Georgia delegation at the next convention.

The nominations of both Dudley and Mat Davis will be referred to Senator Colquitt, to report to the senate, he being a member of the committee on postoffices. Senator Colquitt can hang both up for six months, if he chooses, but it is doubtful if he will resort to this course. The people of Athens and of Georgia would applaud him if he would fight negro appointments to the bitter end.

HUSTON WILL RESIGN.

Again the announcement is made that J. N. Huston, United States treasurer, is to resign. The information appears to be well founded. The impression is that there is a conspiracy among certain officials to embarrass the administration by successive resignations. First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson is soon to close his connection with the postoffice department and Treasurer Huston is to follow shortly after. The reason assigned for their prospective action is distrust with the administration. Mr. Huston is not in harmonious relations with the president. This fact is two notorious among his Indiana friends to require further confirmation. Until this premature report came out, Mr. Huston was in the habit of expressing himself to his Hoosier friends, concerning his resignation in about the following language, and in the most emphatic manner:

"Resign? Of course I'm going to resign. I'm not ready yet. I want my resignation to be felt. Wait till one or two others of the disgruntled resign and I'll follow suit, and in that way the administration will be embarrassed."

Mr. Huston expressed himself freely and frequently and to more than one to this effect. He was mad all the way through and showed it. The premature publication of his intention upset his plans, and there was nothing left for him to do but to follow Clarkson's lead and deny. The trouble took several weeks. It 1886 Huston was chairman of the Indiana state committee. He is rich and subscribed liberally to the campaign fund, and the state went republican by a small majority. He was chosen again in 1888, and at Chicago worked with N. S. Dudley and others to bring about Harrison's nomination. In the campaign which followed, Huston did good work, and when Harrison was elected he was hailed as the coming man in his state, as Clarkson was in Indiana.

Clarkson wanted a cabinet place, and so did Huston. Both were turned down. John C. Moore also disgruntled, and the president had difficulty in preventing his kicking over the traces. Mr. Huston was sick today about the report. He did not deny it, but he said the relations between the president and himself were pleasant. A big sensation in the political family circle of the president is surely coming.

E. W. B.

One Contest Falls.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Representative Hagan, in his report submitted by unanimous instruction of the house committee on elections, recommending Clarke, the democratic

sixth member, in the contested case of Threat vs. Clarke, from the Alabama district, be allowed to retain his seat, as the if the result at the various polls was, as alleged by Threat, tainted with fraud and corruption, he has failed to exercise that diligence which the law asks of every suitor before granting him relief, and has connected his case in a very bad light with mine. The congressional report says, can not excuse himself on the ground that after the previous election great difficulty had been experienced in securing testimony because of the obstruction on the part of the other side. It exonerates Clarke from putting testimony, and in the way of his opponent's taking testimony, and the house can not be held responsible for what may have been done on former occasions.

PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS.

The Senate Considers a Large Number of Them.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The conference report on the bill to increase the pensions of totally disabled pensioners was presented in the senate by Mr. Davis, and was agreed to.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the calendar, under the eighth rule, (unobjected cases) and passed the following bills, among others:

Granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the United States army, members of the Society of Cincinnati, Aztec Society, National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the Legion of the United States, and of the Grand Army Republic to wear badges adopted by these orders.

Increasing the limits of cost for public buildings as follows: San Francisco (state) \$80,000; Sacramento, Cal., to \$90,000; El Paso, Tex., to \$200,000; Omaha, Neb., to \$200,000. Making appropriations for public buildings as follows: Annapolis, Md., \$75,000; Kansas City, Mo., \$25,000; Los Angeles, Calif. (partial); Atlanta, Ga., \$25,000; New Orleans, La., \$100,000; Martinsburg, W. Va., \$100,000; Selma, Kan., \$150,000; Zanesville, O., \$100,000; Emporia, Kan., Danbury, Conn., and Waterbury, Conn., \$100,000; each; New London, Conn., \$100,000; Youngstown, O., \$100,000; all other public buildings on the calendar.

When that business was closed, another business was disposed of, and after a brief executive session the senate adjourned Monday.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: Superintendent of the Bureau of Education, W. M. White, fourth district.

Georgia—Charles L. Beckett, fifth district; Georgia—Isaac Beckett, fifth district; W. A. Harris, sixth district; Marion Bethune, fourth district; C. C. Haley, first district; Mississippi—E. Aldrich, first district; C. P. Lockey, third district; South Carolina—F. W. MacAuslan, fourth district; Tennessee—H. E. Hinkle, fourth district; Tennessee—J. R. Walker, fifth district.

Postmaster at Atlanta—Andrew J. Locke, Georgia—E. H. Peacock, Florida—F. W. Harrison, Palatka, Mississippi—James W. Lee, Aberdeen; Edmund Thompson, Wesson; Joshua S. Adams, Macon; North Carolina—Mrs. Ada Hunter, Kingston, Virginia—H. Anderson, West Point.

RATES FOR SHOWMEN.

A Decision that Puts an End to Party Rates for Theatrical Parties.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—A decision by the interstate commission in the case of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway company against the Baltimore and Ohio Railway was announced today. The opinion was written by Commissioner Veezy. The commission held the railroad in contempt, and it was held that the party rates so-called, whereby parties of ten or more persons can go as theatricals, traveling together on one ticket, and transported at two cents per mile, which is less than the regular rate for a mile, and that said company also sells round trip excursion tickets without publicly posting rates at which said tickets are sold.

The commission holds that passenger excursions are not entitled to the public rate according to the provisions of section 203 of the act to regulate commerce, that party rates are not to exceed the regular rates for a mile, and that said company is guilty of a violation of the mail laws.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, in reply to Mr. Mills's remark, said the discovery by Columbus of the new world, and not of any particular part of it, had been done by Vespucci. He also contended that the new world ought to be exempt from the fair than any other section.

The fair would call the attention of capitalists of the world to the fields and forests of the south.

Mr. O'Farrell, of Virginia, said that the city of his choice was Washington, where beauty and grandeur and magnificence filled the eye.

Mr. Gibson, of Maryland, was in favor of one spot which commanded itself as a place where national progress in wealth and grandeur could be best seen—Washington.

Mr. M. W. of Virginia, however, had too few celebrations. Nobody would go farther than himself toward pensioning soldiers; but no class of people would more gladly participate in the fair than the men who carried the flag and made possible the fair.

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, wanted a world's fair, and he said that a world's fair could only be exhibited. To have it anywhere except at the national capital would take from it much of its importance.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, said that he had a hard time convincing during the past four years. Their influence for a world's fair would be great in another. This fair was to celebrate a great epoch in the history of the world—greater than any nation on earth had celebrated.

If the exposition was to be a great historic event, it could not be carried on by a municipality or corporation, but only by the great nation itself. The nation should be allowed to ourselves all of the liberties we enjoy. It necessarily followed, the only right and proper place for the fair was at the seat of that national government.

Mr. Chamberlain, of California, argued in favor of St. Louis.

Mr. Carisie wished to restate and emphasize the consideration that would influence his vote. Each of the four cities was worthy of the fair. The exposition was to give the people of the old world not an insight into our great cities and industries only, but to show them our great country. New York was a great city, but it did not include the entire country. Small European countries had each great representative cities. We had a variety, each differing in essential points from the other. The exposition should be held in the center of the country.

St. Louis was the nearest and Chicago next. He would vote first for St. Louis and next for Chicago.

Messrs. Kinsey and Wilson, of Missouri, and O'Neill, of Indiana, spoke for St. Louis.

Also did Mr. Forman of Illinois, who said

the fair lies opposite St. Louis and includes East St. Louis, and Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, and Mr. Outwater, of Ohio, advocated the claims of Chicago.

Mr. Mason, of Illinois, said that when he heard of the many things he had to say about Chicago and the few minutes he had to say it in, he felt like the boy who sat in the middle of a sugar barrel and exclaimed: "Oh, for a thousand tongues to do this thing justly."

Mrs. Mason was present and applauded and kept the house house by his wit and eloquence.

Her peroration was as follows: There was another great good to flow from this fair. His southern brothers charged the republicans with unkindness and too severe criticism in particular, but the north did not do the same. Southern men with the same faults and partisan bitterness was aroused. How could we better stop this by meeting on common ground in a common cause. Come to Chicago, said he, and see whether her hospitality differed from that of St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati.

Mrs. Mason said her heart and shoulder to shoulder, touch to touch, to a better understanding. Come and let the white cotton fields of the south meet our great grain fields of the north. Come and we will melt out of the south and with hand men and anvil of personal contact let us heat out a better friendship. Come, bring down the looms from New England and weave for all to see the cotton raised on our soil, and the fact that we have a better product.

Come and let us all work for a new and better song, prophetic of a new and better union. Come, and 1892 will be a milestone in our existence—famous for its march of civilization; famous for its advancement in agriculture and commerce; famous

for the present position of the general assembly.

The Injunction Dissolved.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Future

dealing smartly in the morning hour. Liver

and intestinal properties, and the

constitutional propriety was as follows:

New York, February 21.—Argument on the injunction which was granted by Judge LaCombe last week restraining the cotton seed oil trust from dissolving, reorganizing and selling out, and, amounting to millions of dollars, a cotton oil corporation in New Jersey, was heard today by Judge Wallace in the United States circuit court.

The judge dissolved the injunction and said he would hear argument in the case when bills of complaint were filed against some individual trustee, and in the meantime, the question of jurisdiction. Two weeks were given for the filing of the amended bill of complaint.

Movements of Specie.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Reports of specie from the port of New York last week

amounted to \$1,266,780 of which \$672,180

was in gold and \$604,600 in silver.

All the gold and \$75,500 in silver went to South America, and \$687,100 in silver was shipped to Europe. Imports of specie for the week amounted to \$34,130, of which \$10,230 was in gold and \$17,940 silver.

Madison Davis a Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The president

today sent to the senate the following nomi-

nations: Postmasters—Virginia—Charles E. Lee, Dabney, Florida; Edward C. Williams, Jacksonville, Mississippi; Henry C. Griffin, Natchez; Alabama; William T. Ewing, Gadsden; Georgia, Madison Davis, Athens.

The Injunction Relieved.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—[Special.]

The senate passed the bill repealing the

law requiring a deposit of \$25,000 by each in-

surance company doing business in the state;

also the bill making changes in the present ju-

dicial and circuit court districts.

The Injunction Relieved.

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PIPING FOR THE FAIR.

THE ARGUMENTS IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

FOR THE SITE OF THE EXPOSITION

Friends of the Four Cities Set Forth the Advantages of Their Homes for Holding the Great Exposition in 1892.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Upon motion of Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, it was resolved that when the house adjourn today, it be to

meet Monday.

The regular order being demanded, Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, proceeded to address the house upon the world's fair bill. He spoke of the vast importance to the world of Columbus's discovery, which marked the greatest era in history. It deserved commemoration.

He was for a centennial celebration of the discovery of America. Always in the old world, the seat of government had been the place where their celebrations were held. He had nothing but kind feeling and regard for New York, and should it be elected he would hale it at least as a celebration in a great metropolitan city. And so with Chicago and St. Louis. Should the capitol be selected, so intimately identified with the history of the people, presenting an invested capitol of over fifty million dollars in magnificent public buildings, just above the home of Washington; with ample room for all of the buildings and purposes of the fair.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

Today and Its Suggestions.

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen!"

A timely and interesting article from the pen of Judge Richard H. Clark, in another column, calls our attention to the fact that General Henry Lee, the father of General Robert Edward Lee, was the author of this noble eulogy—this eloquent sentence forever linked with the name of Washington, and on this anniversary of his birthday, recalled to the mind of every patriotic American.

It was eminently fitting that the great Virginian should have found his grandest eulogist in one of Virginia's most illustrious sons—one of the famous historic Lee family.

The day is full of suggestions. When we think of Washington, we think of Lee and a shining host of statesmen, soldiers and patriots all given by the old slaveholding south to the nation. The presidents who gave the country splendid and honest administrations—the generals who led the nation's armies to victory—the statesmen who are models today—the orators, from Patrick Henry to Henry Grady, who stamped their style upon their country's literature, as Cicero and Demosthenes did in old Rome and Athens—all these great leaders were the product of the old slaveholding south.

It was so in our two wars with England, when our decisive victories were won on southern soil. It was so when Marshall and Yancey interpreted our laws, and it was so on the floors of congress when John Quincy Adams despairingly asked: "How is it that all the oratory of this house comes from the slaveholding side?"

This does not accord with the opinion of Governor Campbell, expressed in his recent Atlanta speech, to the effect that Georgia was not the equal of Ohio or New York until she abolished slavery. If high-minded men constitute a state, as the poet has happily phrased it, Georgia and her sister states of the south were the equals of the states north of Mason and Dixon's line from first to last—in the days of slavery, and a quarter of a century after its abolition.

The birthday of Washington reminds the new south that she cannot afford to forget the old south. The earlier generations of the old south were the equals of the states north of Mason and Dixon's line from first to last—in the days of slavery, and a quarter of a century after its abolition.

Still in the Woodpile.

In discussing Senator Butler's negro deportation bill the other day THE CONSTITUTION remarked that the only effect of its introduction in the senate would be to precipitate partisan discussion. We believe the country is tired of this slanging on both sides, and it is not pleasing to see a southern man contribute to it, even indirectly, as Senator Butler has done. That his intentions are of the purest and best there can be no doubt, but his bill appeals neither to the judgment nor the desires of the southern people.

In the first place, they do not believe in that republican policy of long standing which singles out the negro from the great body of citizens and makes him a beneficiary of the government. This was all well enough in the early days of emancipation, when he was practically helpless, but the time for that sort of thing has gone by. The negro is on his feet; he is able to take care of himself, and the idea that he is to be aided by the government every time he turns around to jump Jim Crow is a very demoralizing one. It would demoralize white men. Whether the negro wants to god about it is not difficult for him to find the means of doing so, as has been abundantly shown in times past.

According to the interpretation put on Senator Butler's bill by the great and good republican editors, who know more about the situation here than they do about their own families, the southern people are anxious to get rid of the negroes. We are satisfied that this interpretation does Senator Butler injustice, for he cannot fail to know that the southern people are not anxious to get rid of the negro. Neither is the negro anxious to get rid of the southern whites. The reports of collisions between the races, and outrages on the negroes, have no bearing whatever on the great body of the population.

There are collisions, there is friction, there are cowardly men who will mistreat negroes; on the other hand, there are negroes who deliberately make themselves offensive, and who are not averse to engaging in brawls with white men. But the great body of the people—the whites and the blacks—are getting along well together. They are at peace with each other, and their relations are all that could be expected. In Florida certain republican hirings—some of them in high places—are trying to stir up strife between the races. In Georgia, such men as Buck and Bill Pledger are making tremendous efforts to renew and revive the race and political prejudices of the past; but in spite of these things the whites and blacks are getting along well together. The New York Sun sums up the situation accurately when it says that:

"There is, I doubt, that the race question is greatly agitating the south, more particularly in the states where the negroes have the numerical majority. But, after all, and as a matter of fact, the two races are getting on peacefully together. The blacks like the whites, and the whites like the blacks in the places where they are now. There is no fear of negro domination. The whites will take good care to prevent that, whatever comes; and

meanwhile, the race agitation serves a political purpose, in consolidating the white voters, which is agreeable to the white politicians.

As a result, the negroes are getting a moderately well, considering the short period during which they have enjoyed their freedom. They are buying land, renting it, and working it on shares and on terms favorable to them, and which assure them a fair profit wherever they are. Industries and the crops are up to the average. Many of them are lazy and improvident, and suffer accordingly; but is that not the case with many white laborers also? The wise and prudent are always and everywhere in the small minority of mankind.

As a result, the negroes are getting better in the sense that they could elsewhere, and their help is necessary to the whites and the prosperity of the region. Therefore it is folly to discuss seriously any project for sending them away.

The action of the farmers of North Carolina in warning emigrant and railroad agents away from that state shows how the whites regard any deportation movement. The Georgia legislature a few years ago passed a law heavily taxing emigration agents, and that law is still in force, we believe. There is no desire on the part of the southern whites to get rid of the negro. The only trouble is the pestiferous republican politicians of the Buck and Pledger stripe, who are trying to array the whites and blacks against each other for political purposes.

Begin with Benjamin Harrison.

It is reported on good authority that President Harrison profoundly deplores the recent assassination of Deputy Marshal Saunders in Florida. It is to be presumed that other members of Mr. Harrison's esteemed administration are similarly affected, though nothing is said as to that.

To the president's regret we may add our own, and that of every southern man. The assassination of the deputy marshal was an attack on law and order, and the peace of Florida. But there is one fact that the president and all good people of the north ought to bear in mind. Though the killing of Deputy Marshal Saunders was a cowardly and an unjustifiable murder, it was in some respects in the nature of a retaliation.

Horrible and deplorable as it was, it represents a result that Mr. Harrison's officials in Florida seem to have been working up to. We are compelled to say, too, though it grieves us to do so, that the president himself is in part responsible for the condition of things that lead to this cowardly assassination. This is not in the nature of a charge, but it is a sad and serious fact to which the attention of the whole country ought to be called.

Saunders, who was murdered, was the deputy of United States Marshal John R. Mizell, of the northern district of Florida. Who is Mizell? We will allow him to speak for himself:

OFFICE OF J. R. MIZELL, UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 5, 1888.—C. C. Kirk, Esq., De Land, Fla.—Sir: You will ete once confer with Mr. Elielby and make out a list of fifty or sixty names of true and tried republicans from your county registration list for jurors in the United States court, and forward same to Hon. P. Walter, clerk United States court, and it is necessary to have them taken from his quiet country home in London, to be shown to Charles L. This centenarian was a laborer, and up to his 130th year he had worked hard. He was married when 120 and outlived his wife even then. Others have lived to be 130, and there are at least two instances of 130 years. With the exception of Mr. Garrison, who was 102 years old when he died, no one has lived longer had his bones taken from his quiet country home in London, to be shown to Charles L. This centenarian was a laborer, and up to his 130th year he had worked hard. 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FINANCE AND COMMERCE. BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, February 21, 1890.

When Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. had 70 on yesterday, operators thought that was low enough for the present, and that a slight reaction would be in order for today. The crowd gathered around the boards early to watch developments in the different stocks, which market seemed to absorb all the interest, the other markets being, to a great extent, neglected. The first figures posted did not show much change from the closing of yesterday, but Tennessee Coal and Iron soon took the lead and went to 71, then 72, and again to 73, to 74, to 75, then 76, the next 78, and so on down to 65, making the loss from the opening 8 per cent. From 65, which was the turning point, and which was touched two or three times, there was a recovery at the close of 2 per cent. The decline was general, all the stocks showing losses ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from the opening, the latter for Burlington and Quincy, Jersey Central was an exception. It opened at 121, sold up to 123, down to 121, closing at 122 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The New York cotton market, under the influence of a decline of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Liverpool, full receipts at the ports and a heavier interior movement, also weakened and sold off 5 points from the present, which was the turning point, with the closing figures of yesterday. The weakness of the stock market also helped to depress prices. There was a recovery of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ points near the close, which was steady with the later improvement well maintained. Receipts at the ports for the week are 85,572 bales, against 98,737 for the corresponding last year. For today they are considered very heavy, and aggregate 23,267 bales, against 15,015 last year. The stock at the ports are 613,666 bales, against 411,230 bales last year. The seven interior town stocks are 113,434 bales, against 148,230 bales last year.

The depression which was central in New York last night reached Chicago this morning and made itself felt in the market for cereals there. The provision market held its own and pork and lard received the advance of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. May wheat sold off 10 cents the opening. May corn declined 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and May oats 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at $\frac{1}{2}$ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS. Bid. Asked.

Georgia 7s, gold.	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	121
Georgia 7s, 1886.	118	120
S. C. 5s.	102	103
Savannah 5s.	105	107
Atlanta 8s, 1892.	126	104
Atlanta 8s, 1892.	129	107
Atlanta 7s, 1892.	113	114
Atlanta 6s, long date.	114	108
Atlanta 6s, short date.	108	105
Atlanta 5s, long date.	106	107
Atlanta 4s.	106	105
Augusta 7s, long date.	115	105
Macon 6s.	115	105
Columbus 5s.	103	105

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta National.	300
Atlanta Banking and Trust.	125
Georgia Loan and Banking Co.	162 $\frac{1}{2}$
Merch. & Mechanics B'g & L'.	150
Bank of the State of Georgia.	150
Gate City National.	149
Capital City National.	109
Lawrenceville Banking Co.	109
Merch. & Mechanics B'g & L'.	100
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.	124
Traders' Bank.	100

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 6s, 1892.

Georgia 6s, 1910.

Georgia 6s, 1922.

Central 7s, 1893.

Charleston 7s.

Wilmington 7s.

Baltimore 7s.

New York.

Boston.

Georgia Pacific 2d.

Philadelphia.

West Point.

Brunswick.

Total.

5,270,287

Hubbard, Price & Co's Circular.

NEW YORK, February 21.—(Special)—The Liverpool market this morning was steady at a decline of 1-6d, closing dull. Spot sales 7,000 bales, which is regarded as small. This market opened disappointingly and declined to 11-3d for August, from which at the close there was a slight rally on the news that New Orleans receipts tomorrow would only be 1,200 bales. The receipts at the present time are 1,200 bales, and the market is considerably in excess of anticipation. Estimate of stocks at New Orleans next week 15,000 bales, Galveston 7,500 bales and at all the ports 65,000 bales. The undertone of the market today has not been confident, and the support given it has been the result of the buying of June and July contracts, to which we have previously alluded. The figures of this week's movement are confessedly very small, but the market is lower. The Liverpool market is expected tomorrow. It being a legal holiday here tomorrow our market will be closed from this evening until Monday.

HUBBARD, PRICE & CO.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 21—10 a.m.—Cotton quiet and in better demand; middling clause 1-16; sales 7,000 bales; specimen and export 100%; receipts 6,000; American 5,400; uplands low middling 1-16; sales 1,000 bales; Liverpool 1-6d; April and May delivery 6-6-4; June and July delivery 6-7-6; June and July delivery 6-6-4; future open steady. FOB Liverpool 6-6-4; American 5,400; middlings, including forward sales from ships 100%; actual export 100%; import 83,000; American 67,000; stock 1,027,000; American 813,000; afloat 205; American 100.

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FROM THE CAPITOL.

NEWS OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

The Work of the Departments Gathered by Constitution Reporters—Today is a Legal Holiday.

Astoday is Washington's birthday, a national holiday, the offices at the state house will be closed all day. The governor issued an order to that effect yesterday.

They Want Guns.

Major R. L. Moye and Captain L. W. Haskell, of Cuthbert, called at the executive department yesterday, and also on the adjutant general, to make application for guns for the cadets at the branch college at Cuthbert. This is the only one of the branch colleges whose cadets are not furnished with guns. The boys have been provided with uniforms, but the guns have not been furnished. The college is in a better condition than ever. Every effort will be made to furnish the equipments asked for, though Adjutant General Kell could not give any definite information as to when the guns could be obtained. He says he will bring the matter before the next meeting of the military advisory board, and will try to arrange with the board for guns for the college.

Received from the Penitentiary.

Colonel T. T. Tamm, principal keeper of the penitentiary, made on a happy yesterday by turning him out of the penitentiary.

Willie Seabrook was the fortunate individual. He was sentenced last June by the superior court of Glynn county to serve seven years for assault with intent to murder. Immediately after his conviction Seabrook was taken to the Chattochocoos brick yards, where he has since been confined. His reputation was an excellent one, and after even his removal to the penitentiary his lawyers endeavored to have him released.

An order for a new trial has just been granted by the Glynn county court, and yesterday morning Seabrook gave bond and was discharged from the penitentiary by order of Colonel Towers.

A Reward Offered.

Governor Gordon issued a reward of a hundred dollars for the arrest of a negro named Charlie Reeves, or Reed. On the first of this month he received a telegram from McIntosh county, from E. T. Greenwald, First Lieutenant Banning Gordon and Second Lieutenant Abram Minis, of the Georgia Huzzars. The three officers all passed creditable examinations before Colonel Jordan, who formerly commanded the company.

Commissions Issued.

Adjutant General Kell issued commissions to Captain J. B. Pritchard, First Lieutenant Banning Gordon and Second Lieutenant Abram Minis, of the Georgia Huzzars.

The three officers all passed creditable examinations before Colonel Jordan, who formerly commanded the company.

Bolts, Carbuncles.

It seems strange that any one will suffer with bolts, carbuncles, etc., when Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla will certainly prevent all such eruptive tendencies. It is a sure and safe antidote for blood poison arising from whatever source, and its use when needed should not be unnecessarily delayed. Thousands who have extensively advertised blood poisons to have no effect whatever, are rejoicing in the fact that Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla is an exception, and that good health invariably follows its use. Syphilitic and scrofulous symptoms disappear, the skin becomes clear and free from pimples, the digestion is improved, aches and pains of all kinds of the body become greater, the flesh more solid, ulcerative, dizzy spells and unnatural fatigue vanish, in a word the user of Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla becomes a picture of good health and strength. Try it. Use no other—Drinking Enquier.

PHILLIPS' DIGESTIVE COCOA.

Furnishes nutriment and aids digestion.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these quantities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most most diuretic known.

"I have been afflicted with an affection of the throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to BROWN'S BROMCHIAL TROCHES." —Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Pikeon, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

All Aboard!

If your traveling equipment does not include a bottle, at least, of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, you have neglected to provide yourself with the finest known medicinal safeguard. It remedies sea sickness, malaria, colic, cramps, indigestion, rheumatism, and kidney trouble, and relieves a tendency to rheumatism. It is also a fine for nervousness.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one, and be free from pain. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Important to Mothers—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ladies are greatly benefited by the use of Angostura Bitters, the South American tonic of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

One of the requisites of a pleasant stay in the city of New York is a comfortable hotel which is well located and where moderate prices are charged. The Sturtevant House, corner of Broadway and 29th street, fulfills these requirements.

Official Postal Guide for 1890, revised and published monthly by authority of the Postmaster General, for use of all the postoffices in the United States and Canada. Paper edition, January number \$1; with supplement \$1.50; cloth \$1.50; with supplement \$2; by mail 10c extra. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

The Finest on Earth.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad is the only line running Pullman's Perfected Safety Vestibuled Train, with Chair Parlor. Sleeping cars, dining cars, and Pullman's Parlors, and are located and where moderate prices are charged. The Sturtevant House, corner of Broadway and 29th street, fulfills these requirements.

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W. F. Parkhurst.

Accountant and General Examiner. Partnership books and public office accounts examined and settlement made. Reference furnished. Office 27½ Whitehall street.

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Oct 9-10-11.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS.

Large and choice collection of both loose and mounted stones.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

top col 8p

Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company
Office 214 Marietta Street,
Factory on Bellmead and W. A. Railroad,
Telephone 303.

E. VAN WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec & Tr.

septdms under F&C

OPiUM
Atlanta, Ga. Office 626 Whitehall St.

SPECIAL SALE

OF
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
THIS WEEK

To make room for improvements.

SAVE MONEY

By Getting Our Prices.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.

93 WHITEHALL STREET.
Feb 16-dif 1st col 8 pg

STUART'S
Gin and Buchu cures
all Kidney, Bladder and
other urinary troubles.

GIN Has been recognized as
one of the best and safest
diuretic and tonic
agents. In Stuart's Gin
and Buchu.

AND When Gin is combined
with other valuable remedies
in Stuart's Gin and Buchu yields a medicine
warranted to cure.

ALWAYS Be sure you are right,
and then go ahead.
Stuart's Gin is the great
specific for all kinds of urinary disorders.

CURES Can be made;
cures made, and will continue to
be made of Stuart's Gin and Buchu. Why should
not you be made happy also?

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale a few choice pieces of A. No. 1
Gift Edge, central store property, at from \$5,000 to
\$10,000. Capital and labor will be required, but
can find a profitable investment by those who
have some capital.

I have a plan and price of the prettiest lots in
that most valuable suburb—"Inman Park."

Mr. E. D. L. Mobley, who was formerly in my
office, and who has long experience in the real es-
tate business, is ready to help any one who
wishes to make a good investment.

If you have property to sell call and leave de-
scriptions and price.

A splendid livery stable, in good order, on South
Pryor street.

A large list of houses, some very attractive, Call
early Monday morning.

FOR RENT.

Some very attractive large tracts. A nice
three-room cottage on a desirable street. Central
business lots for sale. Residences on Whitehall,
Hood, Richardson, Pryor, Walker, Jackson, High-
land avenue, Fort, Kimball, Peachtree and Plain.

G. W. ADAIR,

5 Kimball House, Wall St.

Feb 2-dif 8p

AUCTION SALE!
17 CAPITOL AVENUE LOTS.
AT AUCTION!

Wednesday, February 26, at 8

P. M., Sharp.

These lots are all but two immediately on
Capitol avenue, part north and part immedi-
ately south of Georgia avenue. All perfect
beauties. Street cars in front. Dummy line
near by. Paved streets, water, gas, etc.

No better place to secure a home. Capitol
avenue is the pride and fashion of the south
side, and these lots have never been offered.
Avail yourself of the first chance to secure a
lot that will do to build a good house upon
and make a home that will bring smiles from
his good wife.

Plots will be out in a day or two, and
can be had at our office, or at Capital City
Bank.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance six,
twelve and eighteen months; 8 per cent inter-
est.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

31 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

Feb 19-dif 8p

100.00
TO BE
PAID
FOR
CURES
IN
1 TO 3
DAYS

At wholesale by A. J. HALTIWANGER. So
all druggists.

TO WEAK MEN
Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early
diseases, or from the effects of a sedentary life, will
find a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full
particulars for home cure. **FREE** of charge. A
man who is now weak and debilitated, Address
PROF. E. G. POWELL, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

FORMS OF BEAUTY.

THE GRACE OF ATLANTA ARCHI-
TECTURE ILLUSTRATED.

How the House Harmonizes With Its Sur-
roundings—The Tont Ensemble Re-
garded at Inman Park.

There will be a great many pretty residences
built this summer, and the architects have all
they can do. Many plans have been drawn
and the carpenters are already at work. The
open winter has been favorable to their op-
erations, and the hammer has not ceased its music
since last spring.

Atlanta architecture is of the prettiest. Our
architects and our people have good taste, usually
good. There is more in architecture than the house comprises.
The whole surroundings have to do with the
architectural effect. There is a proportion and
harmony of the tout ensemble. The house, as
a thing of beauty, is inseparable from the
lawn. The rising ground is its foundation;
this is a good idea, as it is the base of the
base or pedestal of a monument. A house set
upon the sidewalk is like a monument without
sufficient base. It appears top-heavy, and un-
substantial; but put the same structure on a
gentle eminence, a little back from the street
where the ground rises to it in due proportion,
and the effect is at once substantial and grace-
ful.

The suburban residence is a study. Going
into a true park is like entering an artist's
studio. The great architect has spread the
immaculate canvas above, and the floating
clouds are there better than any mortal can
paint them. The house is the picture, and the
hills make the background, then the archi-
tecture comes along, and completes the picture-
no, he cannot complete it, for the people
do that when they move in. The
skillful housewife puts on the finishing
touches—here a shrub, there a rose and yon-
der a lily, with carysanthemums pantomiming
between. This is the picture. Then comes the
furniture, which completes the picture, and
gives it life. All these things goes into
architecture as the greatest architect has
planned it. All the lesser ones, however
great their skill or reputation, are subordinate
to him in the general planning of the home
and its surroundings.

As much as we are able, the architects of
Inman Park have built on this idea, and
where they have left off the incomers are ex-
pected to take the cue and put on the finishing
touches. There are beautiful suburban resi-
dences, varied as the tastes of their owners,
and owners' tastes are as many as the idiosyncrasies
of the inmates of these new residences
and its surroundings, and occupied, and there are signs
of comfort within.

Mr. Hurt and Editor Carter have pretty
cottages at the farther end, and from the exterior
it looks like they are enjoying life, though Mr. Hurt is still suffering from the
in-disposition that the gipsie left with him. At
this end are the handsome residences of
Colonel L. C. Peacock, Moore, and others,
and on different avenues there are a half-
dozen handsome houses going up. Mr. Good-
rich is putting in a stone foundation for an
elegant residence on the other side of Druid
circle, and Mr. Phil Harrelson has plans for
a large residence on the main avenue. Mr.
Gardner, of the Bank, has bought a lot
next to Mr. Hurt and will build a beautiful
residence for his daughter.

Below Druid circle to the left of the lake,
Mr. G. L. Norman has bought three lots with
a frontage of 300 feet. There is a sharp de-
clivity which Mr. Norman will shape into
form of fine effect as he crowns the hill
with a half dozen residences.

Beyond Mr. Hurt's cottage the Inman Park
company has acquired forty acres
including the Clark property on a gentle rise,
with oak shade. On this land they have laid
off lots three hundred feet deep, with a
double front foot.

The best lots in the park is heightened by the
enormous blue grass on the pretty terraces
and the perfect slopes. The centerpiece will
be an imposing hotel on the central lot looking
north. It will be a delightful summer res-
ort, and those temporarily out of servants will
find it convenient.

The superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due
to the tremendous amount of brain work and
constant care used in its preparation. Try one
bottle and you will be convinced of its superi-
ority.

Now Drink

Salt Spring water. Beware of imitations. The
genuine for sale only by Stony, Gregory & Co.,
by the glass or quantity, or send your order direct
to our office.

10 hr m.

DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms will yield to
the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills, aided by
Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only cure
present distress but strengthen the stomach
and digestive apparatus.

Capitol Avenue Lots For Sale.

Capital Avenue is to south Atlanta what Peach-
tree is to north Atlanta. It is a most beautiful
and aristocratic street. Such men as J. W. Ran-
kin, John A. Flitten, D. A. Beale, Henry Hillier,
Thomas S. Swift, H. M. Patty, George Meuse, Dr.
H. Catchings, Captain J. M. Ponter and J. M.
Brosius, have elegant residences on that street.
The park is the most beautiful in this city. The seventeen lots that are
offered for sale on Wednesday at 3 o'clock, are situated
at the junction of Georgia and Capitol avenues.
All of these lots with the exception of two, are
immediately on Capitol avenue. They are
simply perfect. Don't forget the day of sale. Go
out and see what vast improvements are being
made in that locality.

Leading the Van.

The Southern Cultivator, in its forty-eighth
year, is leading all other agricultural journals, in
progress and prosperity as well as in influence
and power. It is known throughout the civilized
world. It is indorsed by the press and people
everywhere.

The Newspaper Co-operation Association, (Im-
perial, London, England), recognizing its value
as an advertising medium, based on its circulation
and standing, a few days ago, contracted with it
for advertising and enclosed a check for the
first quarter's payment.

The State Agricultural Society of Georgia, arts
session in Hawkinsville, unanimously passed the
following resolution:

"We thank the thanks of this society to the
Southern Cultivator for its excellent work and
the advancement of the cause of agriculture."

The Washington (Ga.) Gazette in commanding
the Cultivator, remarks: "This excellent publica-
tion has done more to advance the material inter-
ests of our country than any other journal
now published. It is practical, entertaining and
attractive, and no farmer can be without it except
to his own hurt."

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, in commanding
the Cultivator, observes:

"It is the oldest agricultural publication
in the south, and has for the past half century
been the most popular and distinctive
character. It strikingly unites the vigor and
character of the present, with the wisdom and
experience of the past, bringing together
the best of both worlds."

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